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**STATEMENT BY CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION**

**TO**

**CANADIAN RADIO-TELEVISION COMMISSION**

**RE**

**EXTENSION OF ALTERNATIVE CANADIAN TELEVISION SERVICE**

**OTTAWA — NOVEMBER 19, 1968**



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In its written and oral statements to the last two public hearings the CBC has set forth at length its views on the policy question of alternative television service raised by the Commission. In the present brief we will relate our alternative service role, as we see it, to the other principal responsibilities of the Corporation. The Commission has declared its wish to know more about the CBC's conception of its own responsibilities and its overall priorities. We hope, therefore, that the approach as we now propose will further illuminate what we said at Moncton and Regina and be of assistance to the Commission.

Once again, we start from Section 2 of the Broadcasting Act. Here is where the Canadian broadcasting system receives its terms of reference and finds its objectives stated. This is particularly true for the Corporation as the publicly-owned element in the system. For this reason we base our responsibilities and our priorities firmly on the Act.

All that we have already said on the question of alternative television service policy and all that we say here originates in subsections (e), (f) and (g) of Section 2 of the Act. These three subsections tell us a great deal about the Corporation's role. They say:



- (1) That a national broadcasting service that is predominantly Canadian in content and character should be provided by the Corporation (2(f));
- (2) That the service so provided should be balanced, should cover the whole range of programming and should serve all kinds of people (2(g)(i));
- (3) That all Canadians are entitled to the service provided by the Corporation (2(e)) and that it should be extended to all parts of Canada as public funds become available (2(g)(ii));
- (4) That the service should be in both Canada's official languages (2(g)(iii));
- (5) That it should serve the special needs of geographic regions and contribute actively to the flow and exchange of regional information and entertainment (2(g)(iii));
- (6) That it should contribute to the development of national unity and provide for a continuing expression of Canadian identity (2(g)(iv)).

Of these six points we believe that (1), (3) and (5) are particularly relevant to the subject of this brief. Together with point (4), which is self-evident, they determine in large measure the objectives of the CBC and how it is to allocate the funds available to it.

The CBC's obligation to provide a national broadcasting service

Insofar as any one statement can encompass the Corporation's basic obligation this is it. It was the sole CBC obligation specified in the 1936 and 1958 Broadcasting Acts and the Corporation considered its whole mandate to be implied in this phrase. The provision and distribution of a



program service is, thus, the basic task of the Corporation. From this fact flow our network programming in English and French and our concentration of staff and facilities in the two major network centres and the several regional production centres.

The Corporation's program service, of course, is not static; it is a complex on-going process with a thirty-five-year history. First in radio and later in television it has grown as Canada has grown, as the state of the broadcasting art has developed and as the needs and wishes of Canadians have continued to make themselves felt. As it now exists, the program service (including program production and program purchase) represents the largest single demand on the financial resources of the Corporation.

This is the service now available via the CBC television networks to 96% of English-speaking and 93% of French-speaking Canadians. (The corresponding percentages in radio are slightly higher.) The Corporation, of necessity, considers the maintenance-in-being and the reasonable improvement of this service to be its primary obligation.

As stated above, the national program service is not static. While it has obviously reached an advanced level of development and sophistication, it cannot be frozen in its present mould. Change is inevitable and the service must, as far as possible, keep pace with the development of Canadian society. That is why we say that reasonable improvements in the service are a part of our primary obligation. Staff must be trained; improved techniques must be adopted as they come along and prove themselves; Canadian content must be developed; program quality must be improved, facilities must not be allowed to deteriorate and lose efficiency. The consolidation of plant now in progress at Montreal, and planned for Toronto at a later date, is an obvious example of the improvements in service which accompany our obligation to provide the national broadcasting service.



The CBC's obligation to extend the national broadcasting service to all parts of Canada

This obligation (subsection 2(g)(ii) of the Act) goes hand-in-hand with the right of all Canadians to receive broadcasting service as public funds become available for the purpose (2(e)). Further, we believe, on the basis of subsections 2(g)(i) and 2(g)(iii), that, ideally, it involves the full program service of the Corporation, not just a part of it.

In most of Canada's larger population centres the means of distribution - whether through CBC-owned stations or private affiliates - have been long established. In small centres, and particularly in remote ones, the task of providing broadcast coverage falls of necessity to the Corporation. The Canadians who live in these centres and who in many cases are still extending Canada's frontier have the same right as their more favorably situated fellow citizens to the broadcasting service provided at public expense. Generally, too, broadcasting has a more important role to play in the lives of those who live in small and remote communities and thus, their need for it, whether as information or entertainment, is correspondingly greater.

The need to bring the national service to parts of Canada not receiving it has been recognized by the Corporation from the outset. The process of establishing CBC stations in progressively smaller and more remote population centres has gone on steadily for more than a generation. The result of this process is shown in Appendix "A" which summarizes the number of radio and television outlets in various categories.

While, as indicated above, only a small proportion of our population is not receiving the national service in radio and television, this proportion is widely scattered and relatively hard to serve. Given the facts of population dispersal and geographic distance and the techniques



of distribution available up to now, the process of extending coverage has been a gradual one. It has not been economically possible to serve everyone at once. In developing our radio and television coverage economic and other limitations have been a major factor. Our coverage priorities are established by evaluating many factors which vary in emphasis with each set of circumstances surrounding a particular project.

Priorities are, in general, established from a cost per capita base. This basic consideration ensures that the greatest number of people are served for the lowest cost, all other factors being equal. Cost per capita is established by dividing the annual operating cost of a project, including amortization of capital, by the number of people to be served.

While the allocation of priorities starts from the cost per capita formula, other factors are given careful consideration. Every attempt is made to ensure equitable distribution between the official language groups and the main geographic regions. The geographical isolation of a community and the scarcity of communications is another important factor. Socio-economic factors are also taken into consideration, particularly in new and developing areas where it is difficult to attract and retain a labor force. Obviously, no two situations are exactly alike and decisions are made in each case after a careful evaluation of all the foregoing factors.

All areas in Canada, having 500 or more people, unserved in the appropriate language (French or English), have been examined for inclusion in our plans. At this stage implementation of television projects is, as a rule, restricted to areas of 2,000 people or more, whereas in radio the working base is 500 or more. However, there are exceptions, notably in Northern Canada, where the isolation and economic factors may take on special importance.



So that there may be no misunderstanding, one point about CBC coverage policy should be stated again here. This is that the policy is a dual-language one: for CBC planning purposes people of French or English mother-tongue are considered as unserved if they do not receive service in their mother tongue, even though service in the other official language may be available to them.

In the CBC's view this obligation to further extend service in English and French to as many Canadians as possible, subject to the financial limitation specified in the Act, is of vital importance. It ranks second only to the obligation to create and maintain the program service itself. The discharge of both these obligations and the maintenance of the proper relationship between these priorities has always been a major concern of the Corporation's Board of Directors.

The prospects for extending coverage widely and rapidly are better today than ever before. The development of space satellites and the broadcasting technology associated with them gives every indication that within not too many years it will be possible to distribute the national service in both languages over the whole of Canada. This problem of program distribution is more than half the battle. With this solved, coverage reduces itself to a question of establishing terrestrial receiving and transmitting stations wherever population groupings justify them.

The CBC's obligation to serve the special needs of geographic regions and contribute to the flow of regional information and entertainment

This obligation imposed on the CBC by the Act accounts in part for the Corporation's applications to provide alternative television in certain areas presently served by private affiliates. It also explains in part the briefs we have submitted to your last two hearings.



Earlier in this brief we referred to the high percentage of Canadians receiving the national service through a combination of CBC-owned and private stations. In no case - English or French, radio or television - is the percentage below 90. In the case of television the coverage figure is 96% for English-speaking Canadians and 93% for French-speaking.

However, the percentage who receive the full CBC television service from CBC-owned transmitters is much lower: 62% English-speaking, 68% French-speaking. The converse of this is that 34% of anglophones and 25% of francophones receive only the partial CBC service carried by private affiliates. (On the English TV network this amounts on the average to 53 hours per week compared with 107 hours on CBC stations. For the French network the CBC programming available on the average affiliate is 78 hours per week compared with 98 hours on CBC-owned stations.)

As the CBC reads the Broadcasting Act, all Canadians are entitled to receive the full broadcasting service provided by the Corporation "as public funds become available". Subsections 2(c) and 2(g) seem to leave no doubt on this score. This being the case, the Corporation has an obligation, subject to the limitations of our public and commercial financial resources, to extend its full television service to the 34% of English-speaking and the 25% of French-speaking Canadians who now receive only part of the service through private affiliates. It may be said in passing that the Corporation has long held this view. It formed part of the mandate which grew out of the earlier Acts and which now finds expression in the current Act.

But, as we stated in our brief to the Moncton hearing, this obligation placed upon the CBC by the Act cannot be discharged unless the Corporation has the necessary physical facilities to do so. It cannot distribute



all its program service unless it has its own transmitters. It cannot effectively contribute to the flow and exchange of cultural and regional information out of, for example, New Brunswick or Saskatchewan unless it has the production facilities with which to do so.

Our brief to the Regina hearing was in large measure an elaboration of these last two points. In it we tried to show, as realistically as possible, the key elements of difference between the CBC service available from a private affiliate of an English TV network and from a Corporation-owned station.

The answer to this situation, as we see it, is alternative television service for those Canadians now receiving CBC service from affiliated stations. As we have said, we believe that the provision of alternative service in such situations is one of our obligations. The Commission will note that we have placed it third among our major priorities, after the obligations to provide the CBC program service and to extend it to unserved areas.

This alternative-service priority is obviously a long-term one, very much dependent on the economic growth and capacity of the markets involved. However, it is to a considerable extent independent of the public funds, either capital or operating, that may be available to the Corporation. This is because, as we have stated on a number of occasions, a CBC television rebroadcasting station in certain markets can pay its operating costs and retire its capital investment from the commercial revenues it will earn.

There will be a call upon public funds, however, for the construction and operation of any CBC production facilities which may be established to provide the provincial or regional program service component discussed in our last two briefs. The Corporation places considerable emphasis on this component in the future development of the CBC program service, as



the Commission knows. We believe that it is essential to follow the direction given to us in subsection 2(g)(iii) of the Act. We believe also that it corresponds to provincial cultural and communications needs as they are increasingly making themselves felt.

In saying that meeting the special needs of Canada's regions (with its related problem of alternative service) is the third of our major priorities we are not saying that in point of time it must come after the other two are met. We do not consider the priorities as being dealt with serially but as a group of coincident obligations which must be met simultaneously. The assignment of priorities indicates the relative importance which we attach to them.

It will be clear, therefore, that the Corporation is not letting its involvement in alternative service wait upon the completion of coverage extension to unserved areas. They are both genuine and important needs and both must be grappled with. A further reason for not delaying the Corporation's involvement in alternative television service is that opportunities must be seized as they arise if they are not to be lost indefinitely. This means, as some of our recent applications have made clear, that the CBC must, when the time is ripe, either apply for the alternative-service licence in a particular area or for the reservation of a channel if it is not to be excluded from that area for years to come.



CBC Television Coverage in Quebec and Ontario

The Commission has invited comment on "the availability of English, French or bilingual service" as part of the general question of television service extension which it is considering at this hearing. The Corporation herewith reviews its current situation and proposed plans in Quebec and Ontario. This review of coverage is followed by a survey of alternative service possibilities and problems in the two provinces.

Since this series of hearings has concentrated largely on television needs and problems, our comments here are confined to that medium. A tabulation of the CBC's existing and proposed television coverage in Quebec and Ontario is attached as Appendix "B". However, so that the record may be complete, we are also attaching a tabulation of CBC radio coverage (Appendix "C"). The place names used in these appendices indicate areas to be served rather than specific communities.

1) French Coverage - Quebec

Appendix "B" shows five locations for which the Corporation has applications pending or for which it proposes to apply during the next year. These are: Chapais-Chibougamau, Megantic, Lebel-sur-Quevillion, Sherbrooke and Rochebaucourt. Chapais-Chibougamau is the only pending application. It will function as a rebroadcaster of our affiliate CKRS-TV, Jonquiere. Of the other four, Sherbrooke would be a rebroadcaster of our station CBFT (Montreal), Megantic would rebroadcast the signal of the proposed Sherbrooke station and the remaining two would be network relays.

Our five-year coverage plan includes seven additional Quebec areas to which French-language television should be extended, but for which application dates have not been set or funds committed. These are: Gagnon, Fabre,



Anticosti, Schefferville, Riviere au Tonnerre, St. Michel and Sacre Coeur Saguenay. Schefferville is already receiving partial service from a private station (Iron Ore Company of Canada) which divides its schedule between English and French programming supplied by the Corporation.

## 2) English Coverage - Quebec

The Corporation's only English-language station in Quebec is CBMT, Montreal. As in French, rebroadcasters in English at Sherbrooke and Megantic are to be applied for within the next year. (The English rebroadcaster at Sherbrooke would be UHF - the French VHF.)

An additional ten locations are included in the Corporation's English-language coverage plans for Quebec. These locations, all for primary service, are: Shawinigan Falls, Gaspe, Sept Iles, Chicoutimi, Chapais-Chibougamau, Chandler, Magdalen Islands, Gagnon, Fort George and Forrestville.

## 3) English Coverage - Ontario

Appendix "B" shows thirteen Ontario locations at which the Corporation now has stations and three (London, Beardmore and Ear Falls) for which it has applied or proposes to apply within the next year. Two of these would receive primary service: Beardmore by a rebroadcaster of our Geraldton station and Ear Falls by network relay. The third is London for which we filed an alternative-service application last year, conditional on the move of CBLT, Toronto, from Channel 6 to Channel 5.

A further seven locations are listed in CBC coverage plans for Ontario, but with application dates (1970 or later) not yet decided. These are: Moosonee, Whitney, Bruce Peninsula, Timiskaming, Hornepayne, Mattice-Lowther and Bracebridge.



4) French Coverage - Ontario

The CBC presently operates seven French-language stations in Ontario. Applications for three more are planned within the next year. These are Toronto (with production facilities), Windsor (network relay fed from the proposed Toronto station) and Pembroke (rebroadcasting CBOFT, Ottawa).

The channel situation is such in the Toronto and Windsor areas that the proposed French-language stations there would have to occupy UHF channels. This French coverage at Toronto and Windsor also is related to the CBC tower at Toronto since the French TV antenna at Toronto must await construction of the new tower.

In addition to the three locations (Toronto, Windsor and Pembroke) for which we propose to apply, our current plans for extension of French television coverage include nine other Ontario centres. These are Sarnia, Penetanguishene, Fort William-Port Arthur, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Kingston-Belleville, Chatham, Chapleau and Dubreuilville.



Alternative Service - Quebec and Ontario

In this final section of our brief we review the alternative service possibilities in English and French for each of the two provinces. It will be noted that the third of these four reviews (Ontario, English-language) is much the longest. This is because of the size and economic potential of a number of Ontario centres now served by only one TV station. This population and economic pressure, together with the complex VHF channel situation in the south of the province, has generated widespread interest in alternative-service possibilities. As a result, the situation requires more extensive treatment.

As part of its study of alternative-service possibilities on a country-wide basis the Corporation has made careful economic analyses of all major markets in Canada now having only one television station. These analyses, made over a period of several years but kept updated, were designed to show when particular centres would be able to support alternative service. In each case we sought to determine if the coverage area generated sufficient advertising revenue to (a) enable the existing station to maintain its present level of service, (b) support an additional rebroadcasting station and (c) support a complete second station with production facilities.

In making these analyses we used as criteria a number of economic indices which were applied uniformly in the various markets studied. Our conclusions as to when the Corporation might apply for alternative service stations (in most cases rebroadcasters only) were based on these criteria. Much of the Corporation's work in this field is already known to the Commission but we would be pleased to make available on a confidential basis any additional data which the Commission might require.

The Commission will, of course, have its own data and have made



its own evaluation of particular communities from this point of view. It may be that the Commission's criteria differ in certain respects from those of the Corporation. Where this is the case the CBC is prepared to accept the Commission's judgment and to schedule its alternative-service applications in conformity with the Commission's timetable. Should a market's resources not permit us to meet that timetable we would wish to discuss with the Commission the entry of the CBC into the market at a later date.

#### French Alternative Service - Quebec

Alternative French service is presently available at only three places in Quebec: Montreal, Quebec City and the Jonquiere-Chicoutimi region. In the first two cases the alternatives are offered by a CBC-private station combination, while in Jonquiere-Chicoutimi the two stations (one a CBC affiliate) are privately owned. The Commission may wish to compare the range of program fare available to the respective audiences under these two sets of conditions.

Apart from special circumstances which could develop for Trois Rivieres, the only other Quebec centre which the Corporation sees as able to support an alternative service station in the near future is Sherbrooke, now served by a CBC affiliate. Some months ago, following extensive discussions with representatives of this affiliate, the Corporation applied for authority to establish a station at Sherbrooke. This application plan was predicated on an arrangement with private financial interests in which immediate capital costs would be met by these interests and repaid by the Corporation out of commercial revenue over a period to be specified. At the moment the application is being held in abeyance by the Commission at the request of the Corporation, following an interruption of negotiations by the Sherbrooke interests.



English Alternative Service - Quebec

The CBC does not foresee at this time alternative television service in English at any place in Quebec other than Montreal and the Hull area, where it is presently available from Ottawa. The position of the scattered English population in Quebec is thus similar to that of the scattered French population in the Prairies or the Maritimes in that no practical plan for alternative service exists.

English Alternative Service - Ontario

Any study of alternative-service possibilities in Southern Ontario is complicated by the VHF channel scarcity. The proposed move of CBLT, Toronto, from Channel 6 to Channel 5 thus becomes a key factor in the situation. Alternative service in the London and Kingston-Belleville areas is directly dependent on it. The Commission has already announced its approval of the Toronto channel change, which it is now up to the Corporation to make.

It should be noted for the record that the Corporation filed with the Department of Transport in March, 1967, an application to move CBLT from Channel 6 to 5 and to relocate the tower. This was held in abeyance pending completion of the study of channel allocation in Southern Ontario in which the Department was engaged. Now that the Commission has approved the channel change this CBC application could go forward were it not for the fact that, in the interval, more attractive possibilities for the site relocation have presented themselves. It is, therefore, the intention of the Corporation to submit a new application to replace the March, 1967, one. The new application would differ from the old as to site only.

For the Corporation the Toronto channel change is intimately related to plans for a new broadcasting tower there. The tower site question



has not yet been finally resolved. It involves not only the Corporation, the developers and the municipal authorities concerned, but, as well, those other TV and FM broadcasters in the metropolitan area who would benefit through being located on a single, high, well-located tower to which all receiving antenna in the coverage area could be oriented.

It would be much more economical for the CBC to make the channel change and tower change simultaneously than to switch channels at the present site and move to a new site later. The new tower site thus becomes the limiting factor as far as time is concerned. The estimate which we have received from the developers is that a new tower to meet all our specifications and all foreseeable TV and FM needs for Toronto could be ready for use within 18 months. Assuming a decision by the end of this year to go ahead, this would make the target date for the channel change mid-1970. In the opinion of the Corporation such a date would not seriously delay the introduction of alternative service in the London and Kingston-Belleville areas should the Commission decide to open these areas for alternative-service applications.

The Corporation's study of the alternative-service potential of present single-station centres included 10 markets in Ontario. In alphabetical order these are: Kingston, London, North Bay, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur-Fort William, Sudbury, Timmins, Wingham and Windsor.

One of these markets, Sudbury, was mentioned in the 1966 White Paper on Broadcasting as reserved for a CBC station. The Corporation would be prepared to file an application for alternative service at Sudbury as soon as the Commission indicates that it is prepared to open the Sudbury area for such applications.

Because of the importance of London in relation to the Toronto



channel situation, the Corporation submitted a second-station application for London in August, 1967. This application was for the use of Channel 6 and, of course, was conditional on the Toronto change. This application was also held in abeyance by the Department of Transport. The Corporation is prepared to have it proceed coincidentally with a revised application for the CBLT channel switch, should the Commission agree.

As indicated in commenting on its Ontario market studies, the CBC is prepared to consider making applications for alternative service in any of the other eight cities mentioned above or, if lack of funds make it necessary, to discuss later entry by the Corporation. In all cases, including London and Sudbury, the Corporation would plan to establish straight rebroadcasting or network relay stations; no production facilities would be immediately involved. Such facilities already exist at Toronto and Ottawa. These centres could perform the same program role for CBC-owned stations in Ontario as we have outlined at the last two hearings for Halifax, Fredericton, Winnipeg and Regina.

As in the Maritimes and the West, these alternative-service transmitters would be able to pay for themselves, including amortization of capital, out of the commercial revenues they would earn. This would be the case for an indefinite period, but the establishment of modest production facilities at one or more of these locations, when revenue and other financial conditions indicated this was justifiable, would not be excluded.

#### French Alternative Service - Ontario

At the moment there is no alternative service in the French-language in Ontario. All the primary service is being provided by the Corporation and the plans we have mentioned above for CBC French stations at Toronto, Windsor and Pembroke are for primary service also. The



Corporation does not foresee any immediate likelihood of alternative French-language service being provided by private applicants.

October 31, 1968.



## CBC TELEVISION STATIONS

Area	Full Station (F) (E)	Rebroadcaster (F) (E)	Network Relay		Frontier Coverage (F) (E)		Other (F) (E)		Remarks		
			(F)	(E)	(F)	(E)	(F)	(E)			
Newfoundland	3	6			3						
Maritimes	2	5			1						
Quebec	2	1	5			1					
Ontario	1	2	4	3		2	8				
Prairies	2		12		5		2	**1	* VTR Programmed ** Film Programmed		
British Columbia	1		12			2					
Northern						3					
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>38</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Total of all Stations -- 92

The above represent stations in operation or approved and under construction.

October 30, 1968.



CBC RADIO STATIONS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Full Station</u> (F) (E)	<u>LIRT'S</u> (F) (E)	<u>FM</u> (F) (E)	<u>Shortwave</u> (F) (E)	<u>Remarks</u>
Newfoundland	6	2	11	1	
Maritimes	1	5	12	13	3 Multi language - international service
Quebec	3	1	13	11	1
Ontario	3	3	12	36	2
Prairies		5	1	11	1
British Columbia	2		67	1	1
Northern		4		18	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2</b> 5 - 5

Total of all Stations -- 252

The above represent stations in operation or approved and under construction.



**CBC TELEVISION STATIONS  
IN  
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO**

Existing\*Proposed\*\*LocationNature of ServiceLocationNature of ServiceQUEBECENGLISH

Montreal	Production Centre	Sherbrooke	Rebroadcaster
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Megantic	Rebroadcaster
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FRENCH

St. Georges de Beauce	Rebroadcaster	Chapais/
Mont Tremblant	Rebroadcaster	Chibougamau
Mont Laurier	Rebroadcaster	Megantic
Timiskaming	Rebroadcaster	Lebel-sur-
Magdalen Islands	Rebroadcaster	Quevillion
Montreal	Production Centre	Sherbrooke
Quebec	Production Centre	Rochebaucourt
La Tuque	Rebroadcaster	
Havre St.Pierre	FCP	

	Rebroadcaster
--	---------------

ONTARIOENGLISH

Toronto	Production Centre	London	Rebroadcaster
Kenora W	Network Relay	Beardmore	Rebroadcaster
Dryden W	Network Relay	Ear Falls W	Network Relay
Sioux Lookout W	Rebroadcaster		
Fort Frances W	Network Relay		
Red Lake W	Network Relay		
Atikokan W	Rebroadcaster		
Geraldton	Network Relay		
Manitouwadge	Rebroadcaster		
Wawa	Rebroadcaster		
White River	Rebroadcaster		
Marathon	Rebroadcaster		
Ottawa	Production Centre		

	Rebroadcaster
--	---------------

FRENCH

Sturgeon Falls	Network Relay	Pembroke	Rebroadcaster
Sudbury	Rebroadcaster	Toronto	Production Centre
Timmins	Network Relay	Windsor	Network Relay
Kapuskasing	Rebroadcaster		
Hearst	Rebroadcaster		
Elliot Lake	Rebroadcaster		
Ottawa	Production Centre		

	Production Centre
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\* On air or authorized.

\*\* Applications submitted but not approved, or on planning list for application within the next year.

W Fed from Winnipeg.

October 25, 1968.



CBC TELEVISION STATIONS  
IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

ADDITIONAL UNSERVED AREAS

The CBC recognizes the need for service at these locations and they have a place on our 5-year planning list. Application for stations at these locations will depend on engineering field checks and availability of funds.

Quebec - English

Shawinigan Falls, Gaspe, Sept Isles, Chicoutimi, Chapais/Chibougamau, Chandler, Magdalen Islands, Gagnon, Fort George, Forrestville.

Quebec - French

Gagnon, Fabre, Anticosti, Schefferville, Riviere au Tonnerre, St. Michel, Sacre Coeur Saguenay.

Ontario - English

Moosonee, Whitney, Bruce Peninsula, Timiskaming, Hornepayne, Mattice-Lowther, Bracebridge.

Ontario - French

Sarnia, Penetanguishene, Fort William/Port Arthur, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Kingston/Belleville, Chatham, Chapleau, Dubreuilville.



CBC RADIO STATIONS  
IN  
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

QUEBEC

ENGLISH

Existing\* - Montreal (AM & FM) - Production Centre

LPRTs (12) - Port Cartier, Schefferville, Senneterre (FM), Val D'Or, Noranda, Sept Iles, Gagnon, La Tuque, Malartic, Baie Comeau, Gaspe, Murdochville.

Proposed\*\* - LPRTs (4) - Lebel-sur-Quevillion, Chibougamau, Chapais, Magdalen Islands (FM).

FRENCH

Existing\* - Montreal (AM & FM) - Production Centre  
Quebec - Production Centre  
Chicoutimi - Production Centre  
Schefferville - AM Transmitter

LPRTs (12) - Megantic, Mont Brun, Maniwaki (FM), Murdochville, St. Fabien de Panet, Gagnon, Riviere au Renard, Grande Vallee, Chapais, Parent, Gaspe, Matagami.

Proposed\*\* - LPRTs (4) - St. Georges (FM), Magdalen Islands (FM), Lac Edouard, Lebel-sur-Quevillion.

ONTARIO

ENGLISH

Existing\* - Ottawa (AM & FM) - Production Centre  
Toronto (AM & FM) - Production Centre  
Windsor - Production Centre

LPRTs (37) - Beardmore, Chapleau, Deep River, Haliburton, Kapuskasing, Wawa, Geraldton, Bancroft, Mindemoya, Ignace, Atikokan, Dryden, Foleyet, Hornepayne, Longlac, Marathon, Nakina, Red Rock, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, White River, Espanola, Latchford, Mattawa, Hearst, Red Lake, Manitouwadge, Elliot Lake, Spanish, Terrace Bay, Vermilion Bay, Rolphton, Fraserdale, Moosonee, Britt, Barrys Bay, Maynooth.

Proposed\*\* - LPRT (1) - Timagami.



CBC RADIO STATIONS  
IN  
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

ONTARIO (cont'd.)

FRENCH

Existing\* - Toronto - Production Centre  
Windsor - Production Centre  
Ottawa - Production Centre

LPRTs (12) - Smooth Rock Falls, Bonfield, Espanola, Deep River,  
Kirkland Lake, Hearst, Sturgeon Falls, Elliot Lake,  
Blind River, Petawawa, Matachewan, Chapleau.

Proposed\*\* - North Bay - FM Transmitter

LPRTs (2) - Timagami, Rolphton.

\* On air or authorized.

\*\* Applications submitted but not approved, or on planning list for application  
within the next year.



CBC RADIO STATIONS  
IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

ADDITIONAL UNSERVED AREAS

The CBC recognizes the need for service at these locations and they have a place on our 5-year planning list. Application for stations at these locations will depend on engineering field checks and availability of funds.

Quebec - English

Fort Daniel, Chicoutimi, Shawinigan, Mont Apica, Maniwaki, Megantic, Port Nouveau Quebec, Fovungnituk, Post de la Baleine.

Quebec - French

Nil

Ontario - English

Kingston, Fort Albany.

Ontario - French

Dubreuilville, Brockville.

new B.C. coal stations  
Vancouver - building production facilities at a later date  
Victoria - building production facilities at a later date  
Calgary - when a new station is feasible, 1970-71  
Regina - Moose Jaw, abandonding in Sask.  
Brandon - innovations re economic viability  
Sudbury  
London  
Kingston-Baldwin  
Dorval  
St. John Fredericton  
Moncton  
Sydney







